

Quantum chemistry - atoms, wave model.

 Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electron_cloud

Atomic orbitals are the basic building blocks of the atomic orbital model (alternatively known as the electron cloud or wave mechanics model), a modern framework for visualizing the submicroscopic behavior of electrons in matter. In this model the electron cloud of a multi-electron atom may be seen as being built up (in approximation) in an electron configuration that is a product of simpler hydrogen-like atomic orbitals. The repeating periodicity of the blocks of 2, 6, 10, and 14 elements within sections of the periodic table arises naturally from the total number of electrons that occupy a complete set of s, p, d and f atomic orbitals, respectively.

This is easy to remember. electrons do not spin around the nucleus, instead they are more like attached by 'strings,' and they do 'bounce' a little. if you were to observe the electrons clouds, you will find that photons affect electrons by making them change states. the orbitals also have a set number of electrons orbiting them. basically, the orbitals are named by the energy type, subshell type and number of electrons.

The electrons in the orbitals can be remembered or calculated, so, if someone tells you there are x orbitals in a atom, you can work out what they are and which subshell it is from, and, which type of atom it is. you can do this by taking the number of electrons and counting upwards from 1, 5, 16, 37, 72, 77, 86 and 118. these will tell you what type it is, and how many subshells it has.

My economic theory regarding salaries and taxation.

MY theory of raising state salaries and then taxing them at more points leads me to believe that the state will make more money if it pays the people that work for it more. i hope nobody minds me using my own country south africa as an example?

Okay, if you pay a million public servants 10000 rand a month, what will the bring back in taxation? so, we take 1000000 by 10000 to get 10 billion rands a month paid out. then, they get to income tax, which is about thirty percent for ten thousand rand, coming to let's say 3 billion coming back. then the people have 6 billion left to spend. they all spend like one thousand rand a month on food, which comes to about 1 billion, let's say, a month. taxation on that is very low, so, the state only makes let's say five percent of that back, meaning they get back 50 million rands. then, the people that sell the bread get paid, leading to a total of let's say 3000 rand a month, taxation at ten percent means they give 300 by 3000 leads to a total of 900000 rand a month in taxes.

This means, every time at a mark the state pays salaries, it makes at least ten percent back, and then to feed that ninety percent, another ten percent of their salary. this means they pay like twenty percent the whole way through on income tax and food taxes.

Then, there is taxation for the next set of 'suppliers.' these will spend all the money on something, and, as a luxury, other than food, they will probably pay another ten percent. as well as that, everybody puts money into the bank first, where it grows. but, back to the main thing, where taxation happens. if the luxuries come to thirty percent of their salaries, then you can raise it to fifty percent being collected in taxes on what you gave out.

Then, comes the taxation on health insurance, but that is very low amount of

people, so let's say that 1000 000 people all send like five percent of their salaries on it? that is another five percent out of to percent of the country, coming to a total of 0.5 percent, so let's leave it out? there is no problem with planning to fail, as you know that is pessimistic, and nobody should be optimistic in collecting of money.

So, what else do people spend their money on? in south africa, people pay for service delivery, but the service delivery people get paid too. let's say that is collecting another two percent, coming to a total of fifty two percent.

Okay, now everybody has spent on their foods, luxuries and income, coming to a total of fifty percent collected right back. this is only the 'first cycle' though, so, it would be good to look at how many cycles there are, and how much they decrease each cycle.

So, the next one would see the money being collected moving hands. this leaves the country with all that money minus the taxation, leaving them with fifty percent of their salary too. what else do people spend money on? does it get taxed?

Let's say that this was for the first week? then there is a second week, out of four, leading me to believe that fifty percent of fifty percent equals 25 percent, so, it leads to seventy five percent. then, fifty percent of twenty five percent equals 12 percent, so we are at 87 percent being collected back. then, half of 12 equals 6 percent, leading to a grand total of 93 percent being taxed back to the state.

Now, that is only the first cycle still regarding the supply and demand chain. can people spend more than they have? they always do! each month the salary is paid to the people and each month all that money is accounted for, with let's say 7 percent going to the bank. if the second time the money changes hands, from one person or service to the next, they also get taxed. let's say that the person who get's 10 000 rand a month buys a bottle of wine, then the person who sells the wine also buys something, and the person they buy something from buys something... as you cans see there are lots of changing of hands within the four weeks cycle.

This means, that, the more money that is paid out, the more money the country will have each month. this is evident with the gdp bill aswell, as, the money in the country grows each month - but is this just mere inflation? if the country was to raise prices on all of it's products and stuff, we must discern if the amounts paid are equal to the rate of inflation, and, if the rates of pay exceed inflation, then the country is growing.

Fund raising for the state.

I have, in the past, showed ways that businesses and public companies can make money. i also made a nine point plan for the state, but let's try to make some more?

[1]If the state was to act as a middle man in a lot of things, they could out buy the opposition companies in amounts of goods or wares, and then make a killing off of selling it. this unfair advantage would put a lot of businesses out of work though, but, the tax rate is only fourteen percent on what they make on those goods that are sold and bought. these people could go do something else, and, the state could collect more money.

[2]If the state was to sell trade incentive documents to other countries - with tax cuts on imports and exports - they could sell directly the companies that are importing or exporting in addition to the bulk buying power they have.

[3]Then, the state could also try to increase taxation on big business. the more they make, after a certain point, the more they will pay to the state in form of a sort of tax. this will be in addition to the super tax and will be like a capital gains tax. this will encourage people to invest their money in more businesses that get them more relaxation of the laws - the more businesses you start or own, the less you will pay to the state in the form of taxes. this will not let people sit on their money, so to speak.

[4]If the state was to build more state buildings, they could include the worth of their buildings into how much money the state should have. this is because each building adds to the worth of a country the same way every building adds to the worth of a company.

[5]The state could rent farms to people too poor to buy farms. they could say that people may rent farms for a lesser yet costly amount, the people could farm there for a year or season, and then pay their monthly dues. this will lead to money that is in the bank, being invested in the market, coming out of the bank that hordes money to bring it into circulation where it changes hands and collects taxes each time it changes hands.

[*]That is what we need to do, find a way to get the money out of the banks and into circulation!

[6]Other ways the state could bring the money out of the banks, is to incite the banks themselves. if the banks were to start businesses, or lend money to people that will, the money will not disappear on the market. money in the market, well... it exists in credit one moment, then disappears the next when money is lost due to selling of their shares. the money literally disappears, as, it only exists as 'confidence' in a company or a market. the less confidence in a company, the less it will be worth, the less the money of it's country will be worth, although these are slight fractions of percentages, they add up. for this reason, the state should buy up all the companies in it's home they can, as, then the confidence will stay stable and grow slowly due to inflation. this prevents a market crash, of course.

[7]If the state was to sell shares in it's parties, it would answer to another person, and this might be illegal. all the same, they could rent out power each month to the people that have the finances to support them, and, then these people could have perks from the state and have a slight say in where the countries attention is spent, like in promoting their own businesses.

[8]Then, the state could also try to make measures that lead to inflation to settle it's debt. if you have a hundred dollar debt one month, you could add a few zeroes to the currency, pay the debt off - as it remains the same during that month - then cut the zeroes off again. there is very little inflation if the state keeps the money, spending it on whatever they like will not lead to inflation - it is only when the people have more money to spend on foods and luxuries that there is inflation.

[9]If the state wants to get more money out of the bank into circulation, then it needs to it could tax the bank capital gains tax. this will force the bank into many smaller branches to make sure it does not reach this total, or, make the banks invest more in businesses. that is where all the money is, in the bank! if the bank was to be given incentives to invest locally, then they would need to tax banks for

investing from lands afar all over the globe. this is what happened in china, where they had a greater return rate, and, that made everybody want to spend money there. this means, when they sell their businesses, the money goes down globally, as then lots of money disappears.

[10]If the state was to open it's own businesses, then it would be able to satisfy itself. it should look to what they use, like paper, for example, and cars and petrol and computers, and then open a direct business between the raw materials and end product. they could blanket this company into one company, and keep all the shares in it. it might cost a lot to set up, but it will save the country in the long run.

Then the state could try to open a new federal reserve bank. then, they could lend money from the reserve bank at an interest rate they choose, and shut down the first bank. that will take away all their debt, as, it is the debt of the reserve bank.

Gold standard boost!

I think there is more money in each country than the people and state realize. all the gold is an asset, ready to be traded for money if push comes to shove, so why not expand on the 'assets' of the country? like all the buildings, homes and land? this would give the state a lot more money to work with.

If there are 300 000 000 people living in america, then that means they have 60 000 000 homes more or less, and, if each home is worth 30 000 dollars, that comes to a whopping 1 800 000 000 000 - nearly 2 trillion more dollars! this could go a long way in development, building more infrastructure and housing and stuff, then that gets rolled into the worth of the country, and then there is even more money to do the same with.

For a country with fifty million people like mine, south africa, then there must be 50 000 000 people living in 10 000 000 homes and then each of these homes is worth 500 000 rand, then 5 000 000 000 000 000 rand more for the country to spend, as houses are more expensive in south africa. that would equal 500 000 000 000 000 dollars at least, more or less, as it is hard for me to figure out with all these zeroes. roll that into the state's worth! but, then again, it will only be a tenth that, coming to 50 000 000 000 as only five million people in south africa own good homes.

The problem with this is that the property market needs to be watched and incorporated into the gdp, but, that will spurn the state to build more homes in my country, where they are desperately needed.

'Borrowing' from the work force.

If the state was to take into account that everybody should earn the minimum wage, they could take all the money for taxation on income tax for the whole country, and add that to the money of the country. this would be good to pay off debts, and then to stimulate the economy.

Say a typical person here in south africa earns 1000 rand a month, then they pay ten percent of that to the state each month, that would lead to 50 000 000 people by 1000 rand leading to another five trillion rands, or, five hundred billion dollars.

If the state wants to do this then they could do it constantly for the people. if

they will earn that in their life times, then the state may incorporate that into their generation of work force people.

People as assets.

To get more money for the state, they should try to estimate the value of every person living in the country. if the country has a population of a thousand, then each of those people can work and produce wares. if each person was employed, there would be a greater gdp and more money for all, so, why not employ all of them?

First off, each person has value as a asset - an appreciating asset. this cannot be denied. if put to work they will be taxed, spend money and invest some money into the bank. well maybe not invest into the bank, but some will. if they are an asset, why not count on them? how much is a person worth? let's say that each person earns a thousand rand a month, and that leads to all their money being either spent, taxed or invested in the bank? this would mean that money will change hands more, lead to more taxation, more will be borrowed from the bank in the form of ph, and so forth. now, how do we employ the whole country?

Well, with that five trillion we just spoke about, we could build 'state factories' that pay the minimum wage. the problem in my country is that the ruling party will lose power as people learn things, and, then there will be less votes for the ruling party, which gets off on having people screaming for freedom and jobs. as soon as those needs are satisfied, there will be less votes for them, as people realize they have been holding out on them. the more uneducated they are, the more likely they are to say and support stupid things like the anc. but, with this money we generated from the worker's value, we could put them to work. so, it would be borrowing from the people to supply the people.

If the people all have jobs, there would be a need for housing, and, the anc is lazy at that too. the people, luckily, could afford to have their own thatch huts made from straw or something.

Then, there is also change from a liability to an asset. if we were to see that every person in the country was an asset instead of a liability then the country would be worth more too.

Other assets, like gold oil and diamonds.

Along with gold in the country, the state should also count on the money in the state that belongs to people living in the state, as, it reflects that the state could give that money to another country because that country could issue the citizen with gold amounting to the total.

If the gold all over the world was put into one account, the account could be grouped with the financial monetary fund and collect. if all the gold belongs to the imf, or the world bank come that, then they could issue money to all the countries. then, they could also incorporate all the diamonds too, along with oil. this means, with the oil, that money will become more and more valuable as oil disappears, because the oil represents the value of the currency now, if your supply of oil goes down, the value of your money goes up. of course, if the money was taken away from the people, it would be making even more worth, but, i suggest that the less oil we have eventually, the more our money will be worth!

Feeding and housing.

Maybe the best way to end hunger is to do it country by country? if the state was to feed them, maybe they would have to feed everybody? this could be combined into raising the tax rate and making food free. then they could raise the taxes further and house everybody, but how do we combine this? as soon as people have jobs they get houses it seems, or, jobs high paying enough at least.

To house everybody on a tight budget could be difficult. what i suggest instead of proper houses that the state gives out sleeping bags of thatched huts. they could simply give the poor the thatch to build their homes with. i know it is more hygienic than living in a shack.

Or, they could try to build houses en masse by teaching people to build their own houses. one builder for each community, and a lot of cement and bricks means a lot of housed people.

Then, if that doesn't sit well, they could try to make an import cost on containers from the docks - their crate things, these are pretty big, and can sleep a few people.

Or, they could try to feed everybody by going to the affected areas and giving out food coupons. of course, the state could demand that all the people be paid in a lot of coupons - worth more than they are selling for - then demand that they buy goods for the poor. if the middle classes, and even the poor classes, were to buy foods en masse for themselves and the poorest, then there would be less of a problem. the poorest could pick these goods up from a donation thing - in the shops, people could set aside some of their food for the poor? if they did that, then there wouldn't be any fear of being assaulted when they come around to their houses.

Of course, that might not work. so, if the state were to buy up what is left of season's produce, then they could feed the poorest that. this is the a grade stuff, but it is left overs. the bulk the state could buy could go a long way, and, they could let the state employees also buy these goods at a reduced price. so, the season's crops that don't go overseas or to the local supermarket could be bought by the state at a reduced cost in bulk, and sold to the people working for the state for a small fee, and, the money generated from this will cover feeding the hungry.

Well, if we can solve this without looking to the rich countries, it will fill the people with pride, and will also then be a 'separate state problem.'

If we were to just give out seeds, seeds from the vegetables for the people to plant, they could practice subsistence farming. actually, if all the subsistence farmers were to sell their goats and cattle to the few rich african businessmen that exist, they could move to the city with that money, or, stay in the wild. it is a sure thing that they got more than enough to go around, and everyone could share the goats milk and other things that the goats produce, as it is not theirs. with the money from the rich businessmen, they could buy wendy houses to stay in for the poorer people, and, then let the poorer people live in them if they look after the livestock and vegetables.

If the farmers were to want more good soil to plant their seeds in, they should rent a tractor to get to the good soil. this will make them much better off, or the state could help, so long as they remember to share.

Then there is famine in the squatter camps. this is not real famine, as they may go through bins to get food, but, it is not humane either. if you were to show a

starving refugee a squatter camp, they would run in there, no question, but let's try to get rid of all hunger? how about the squatters get given chickens that are not fit for consumption? actually, why doesn't the state tax the farmers of big farms half in money and half in livestock? then they could just give the poorest some chickens and cows - ones that are not up to grade. but, what will the livestock eat?

Okay, so you keep the livestock back on the farm so they can get fed, then donate some eggs and cattle food stuffs to the poorest once their days are done. nobody else wants a cow in their home or a chicken in their yard, but the squatters and the poorest do.

If there were some volunteer workers, they could go door to door in the city, or, in the fields, and get pollen and rub it together to make honey. this could be volunteer work or part of jail duty, and it is clean work, so it is comely.

Or, they could try to make state sponsored subsistence farms. if they were to set some land aside, get some thatch for housing, and then give them seeds or a few old cattle, they could live off that, but i suggest they move out to the homelands. just what are they using some of that land for anyways? whose land is it really?

Or, they could offer them jobs, as that will surely satisfy their needs. if they were to observe their human potential, and see where there is a need for improvements or needs themselves, in the city people want to be spoiled for choice, so they could offer them service delivery in exchange for food? if they could clean up the city all day long, they could get food, but only if every spot in the city is cleaned. no wait, this won't work, because there will always be traitors, and you cannot go with the help of a few servicing the many. but, service delivery is the way to go, as everyone in the city demands services.

So, they could form micro communities. this will see the one squatter making a blanket out of odds and ends, or many blankets. then there will be one guy with chickens eating grubs in the camp, and he could sell the eggs. then another guy could have a hair clippers to cut hair with. then another person could make wine, and yet another could make cooked food on their low cost stove. then, there could be someone that looks after the children, and yet another to have a spade and dig for water or what have yous. then, there could also be a person that is going into town to sell something that they made, like eggs, and they buy dough ingredients for the 'baker.' can you see where this is leading? this would be getting organized, as i call it.

Mechanical engineering - spurs, bevels and worms.


I have been looking at a general mechanical engineering textbook for first year students, and have found that the tables and diagrams are quite a mess! if we were to revise these into a simpler format, then it would be much easier to learn, yes?

Now, if you got three classifications of things, nuts and gears and all that jazz, then there must be a simpler way of looking at it, as, in my experience, there is always an easier way of doing modern things - revising it into an even more modern 'thing.'


 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gear>

Spur gears or straight-cut gears are the simplest type of gear. They consist of a cylinder or disk with the teeth projecting radially, and although they are not straight-sided in form (they are usually of special form to achieve constant drive ratio, mainly involute), the edge of each

tooth is straight and aligned parallel to the axis of rotation. These gears can be meshed together correctly only if they are fitted to parallel shafts.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bevel>

A bevelled edge refers to an edge of a structure that is not perpendicular to the faces of the piece. The words bevel and chamfer overlap in usage; in general usage they are often interchanged, while in technical usage they may sometimes be differentiated as shown in the image at right. A bevel is typically used to soften the edge of a piece for the sake of safety, wear resistance, or aesthetics; or to facilitate mating with another piece.

 Quote by: <http://science.howstuffworks.com/transport/engines-equipment/gear5.htm>

Worm gears are used when large gear reductions are needed. It is common for worm gears to have reductions of 20:1, and even up to 300:1 or greater.

Now we know what we are talking about, yes? the spurs use the bevels to 'mate' with other things, and the worms are there for gear reduction, or, getting more out of your gears without paying the price. the central thing here is the spurs, which are actually used as gears and then the bevels or worms might be used.

To know what sort of spur you have and whether it is a bevel or worm needed, if any, you need to be practical. if the spur has a notation of something, then you should look to your bevels or worms to see if there is similar notation there, and then you know they fit together. of course there are some exceptions, but, basically, if you know all the parts, then you can put it together. if the spur needs something, then you need to look for the 'similar' thing on the other parts.

Then, to get the torque right, you need to calculate the needs of the system - the stress put onto the system. ideally, every system or gear or whatever is taxed less than is supplied for, but, this may not be right in a test. this means you need to say greater than ">" and leave the stress relieving things on the left. this would see the right amount getting calculated and then improved upon. if you cannot work out the exact bearing on the structure, you need to go to the nearest whole number, then say greater then there.

Social work.

We all need social workers of the country to oversee childcare, marriage counseling, service delivery and so forth. they may work at municipal centers or in the homelands to name a few places they can work. so, let's get to identifying core 'ingredients' to this 'degree.'

First, there are moral absolutes and human rights. moral absolutes include that everyone believes they are loved by someone, and that the person is right in the way they live. to find more of these, just think of things that people will always do, without exception - even mad people come that.

Then, there are human rights. here is a list of human rights:

 Quote by: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>
Article 1.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be

made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7.

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8.

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11.

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the

protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14.

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15.

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16.

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17.

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21.

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through

freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22.

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23.

(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25.

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26.

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27.

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28.

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29.

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30.

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

This is the 'core' of all social studies. these things may not be overlooked in favor of other things, as, they will be absolute in running the community or whatever it is you are doing.

More on social work and law.

If you were to achieve one of these posts, you need to know how to overcome most of the problems. if there is no electricity, you need to phone the local mayor and tell them. if they cannot help you, you must look through your rolodex and find someone that can, and, you need to be driven to work for the community that needs you. in no way should you ever slack off until people know of the 'offense.' once it is no longer your problem as you have relayed it to the next in the system, you should phone back to these places, or, phone on behalf of the people that are lounging around doing nothing. the community needs you, but think of it as if it is you that needs the community!

Basically, this is very easy with a lot of content. if you are to succeed as a social worker, you might work your way into the mayors office or even better.

Laws were covered in the previous post. if the laws contradict the un laws, then the un laws trump them. there should be no constitution, as, it takes away from the countries credibility. if the constitution goes into great detail, it is easy to skew the ends of justice with loopholes, and, will take a long time to learn. instead, kids should learn the un humanitarian laws and have practicals in ways to use them for themselves or their cases or problems. Then, they will be skilled in doing the job rather than reciting the lines of someone else's, or, some other entities ideals.

Basics of biology.

This is fairly easy to learn as you learn so much about it when you are young. if you were to breathe air in, it goes to your lungs, gets absorbed into your body, ends up in the blood stream, and gives oxygen to your cells. so it is not our lungs that need oxygen, it is the cells in our body. picture a empty sac getting air... what does that do?

To eat you need to absorb the same stuff into your bloodstream and then it feeds your cells proteins and stuff.

This is such an easy course if you remember these things, and, it is essential to medicine.

Sine, cosine, tangent.

This has all to do with triangles. this is where the angles are measured either by length or angle values of a right angle triangle. this will be used a lot in trig.

Sine = opposite divided by hypotenuse. i remember this as the umbrella.

Cos = adjacent divided by hypotenuse. i remember this as the crocodile.

Tan = opposite divided by adjacent. i remember this as the hungry chick.

Thermodynamics.

$$(dG)_{T,P} = \sum_i \mu_i dN_i .$$

This is a difficult looking equation! how do we make it simpler? I would say that if we know what the values are then we could easily distinguish the real calculations from the rubbish in there.

The answer is $[D^{TP}]$ = the rest of the equation besides G is in there. if the equation has certain values, then they must be equal to everything minus the D, as it is on both sides. so, subtract all the ones you know besides $D = \{D^{TP}\}$, [divide by the nth root of TP} and make the rest equal G.

Chemical affinity.

$$(dG)_{T,P} = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \right)_{T,P} d\xi .$$

If we were to look at this equation, i bet half of you out there can't even see what the symbols mean? me neither, but let's get to work! how do we find the answer quickly? this assumes we know both d and g as they are inside the answer, as well as T and P. but, in this case, g is still not known, as it is said to be calculated by and finding the answer needs some fixing!

I would say the answer is G divided by that squiggle underneath it, then, to the power of T and P, which we know, and, then times d by the same squiggle. This means, G by d is the same as G/squiggle times by D/squiggle.

Chemistry tips

When we are trying to remember what elements go where, it has always been a matter of parrot fashion, yes? if you were to have a guide to what they do, or where they go, that was easy to remember it would make it a lot easier. so, what bonds to what, and where does it start and end?

Hydrogen is the most basic element in the universe, as known, so all molecules should start with hydrogen, as it gathers the fastest, you could say, or, is very easy to bond to. then there is nitrogen, carbon, oxygen and so forth. these will make up the molecule, you could say. if you were to always start with hydrogen,

it bonds with all elements as it is in its own group on the periodic table. then, you must understand that nitrogen is poisonous, so will not bond with oxygen, as that is a living compound. with this in mind, you need to also understand that the elements should be present at each joint away from each other, or, in other words, they should be frequent but not joining to themselves. if they joined to themselves, there would be no chemistry!

Then, you need to know that there must be oxygen in any living thing. hydrogen and carbon are also important to the living things, so, they will be there too. nitrogen, even though poisonous, is also important to the system. they may also not repeat or touch each other unless there are a lot more of it, and, the lesser in number must be placed as if they were as far away from each other, while still looking as if they were part of a style.

Xhosa to english, and vice versa.

A while ago, i tried to learn a few other languages. i found the easiest way to learn the language was to find key syllables that i could recognize, then cross that with a syllable from other other language. this is good for learning words! in my country south africa, there is a need for first or second language english from xhosa, as that is the language the natives speak. they would like to learn english.

There must be some universal laws to language though, i wonder if we can find some? if the laws include the vowels as a standard, then every word will have a vowel in it, yes? at least this is true in english. if we were to convert languages, they are all unique though, so i doubt we will find too many similarity. but, nevertheless, let's give it a go! let's take three languages? how about french, english and xhosa? let's start looking for patterns...

[1] [english] a man, [xhosa] indoda, [french] un homme.

Where are the patterns here? i suggest we look at syllables. a would be a in and un. okay, so we have our words or prefixes for these languages... where else can we find simple patterns? we could also say that in xhosa it is a dude - indoda - and a home - homme. so far we can identify with the english to other languages quite easily with key words rearranged into their 'things.'

[2] are you well?, [xhosa] niphila ninjanji?, [french] ca va bien?

Now we see that all the words do in fact have vowels, but more on that later. this could be said to be 'filled with gunja' and 'how've you been?' so it is fairly easy to rearrange these too, as you can see.

So, we know that all the words we have looked at have vowels in them. is there a universal vowel identification system? if you were to hear a o e, i a and a i, what would that tell you? it would tell you that a, seems to be "are" i think. so, whenever you want to say something that uses the are word, you should say the letter or syllable a, yes? this stems from the various places that we see the letter a, so maybe i am onto something?

The thing now is that we can identify universal syllables. think when you want something, you say "ah," and open your mouth, don't you? i suppose that we can sign language our way out of any conversation we might have, so what is the point of learning languages? oh well, got nothing better to do.

If you were to identify the key syllables, you need to observe that while the vowels stay the same, the add ons to those syllables are always changing. these are the 'manners' of the language. without them, you might get confused into

thinking that one syllable could be anything else.

So, we need to identify the content of the wording. i suppose there is some universal standard there too? if the added stuff to the syllable is confusing people, then you need to pronounce them in phonetics from your land. no doubt, a sounds like "aye" in american, and "uh" in phonetic english. that said, american english is a hybrid language and not real english. this means that it might be harder for the americans to learn these languages than others? time will tell.

Now, let's compare the wording of "i am thirsty?" in french this is "je suis soif", so the key syllables for english would be "eye am thursty," compared to "ji seys sowif." is there a universal constant there? if we were to look at the word thirsty, "ooai" from thirsty and the french one, soif, pronounced with phonetics, would be the lead.

I think the problems are with the content of the rest of the word, or, the grammar? if it is the grammar, then i would say that there is no problem using syllables as they will be there but just in a different order. if it is the content of the word, doesn't the content follow the syllables, and, therefore the rest of the sentence, or word? i wonder if people walked around making mime gestures and saying their own words over and over to the other people would lead to the message getting across, but, this would be just for those that are listening.

If the world was to make a new language based on the vowels of their own languages coming together, then there would be much understanding. if there was a way to relate one syllable to another syllable, maybe it would be easier? think when someone is hunger, they "hmmm" or "ah." i know arabis for hungry is juwan, so with the word hungry there is a relation between ah from the u in hungry, and, maybe from water which is lui, being a ay sound?

Tips for personal finance.

There is a lot of money out there, but it seems the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. if only there was a way to boost your own finances as an individual? what if i were to tel you there are ways to make more money, maybe by using a little of your own money?

[1] First off, there is starting your own business. this costs a menial amount, and, will be there for you to transfer money to and from in the future. basically, it is better if you make a quick business and sell it as soon as it has customers. the easiest thing to do here is to phone around and find ways of getting people to phone you back. then, you will have a telephone registry of all the incoming calls. this will make your sucker believe that the business does business. but, that is not enough, you need your friends to chip in too! if they were to buy goods from the business - say it sells work tools? - then you could split the earnings of the business with them. this is legal and will maybe get some of the rich investors buying a basically non existing company for a bit of money.

[2] Maybe you would like to start a pyramid scheme? this can be financed with my forecasting in the trading stocks sections. with this amount of money, you could pay them back a lot more than what you are paying them and still come away with money. it will require a little bit of you time though.

[3] If you have a job, you might buy from the company you work for for a sweet profit, and sell the goods into the market. it will work better if you say you want to be paid in produce - produce cheaper than that of the 'end user' market, in that it is cheaper than the general store.

[4] How about you start your own business ethically, and sell the goods cheap to you and your friends? then, the rich people will see a company that is doing business and buy it up or merge it with a bigger company. then, they will up the price of the goods you sell and you can jump ship to your new business?

[5] If you were to have transport, you could ride out to factory shops. these are usually out of town, and then you can bring the goods back to sell to the local poor to be resold to the people on the street, or general customers.

[6] If you live in the big city, there are plenty of squatters or poor and poorest around. if you were to observe that they too need things, you could employ them! if you were to open up a craft store, for example, you could pay them minimum wage and produce goods for themselves! you pay them money, they work, they pay you money or they are not supporting the company. if the employees were to sell your general purpose goods as well, at bus stops in town and such, they could bring back a profit too.

[7] If you live in the rural areas you could try to sell city goods there, as you have transport. all you need is a friend with a van, and, then you can sell city goods in the rural areas, or rural goods - which are much cheaper in some cases - in the city.

[8] Maybe if you were to open your own bank you could give yourself high interest in your own account. if the bank folds, too bad, you still keep the money you made off the high interest. usually, you need a lot of money to start up a usual bank, as people borrow from you all the time. if instead you decide to collect a big family together, you could finance some loans to people who will pay you back for a long time, but, then you should slice the interest on those loans, as yours is not a big bank.

[9] If you were to buy a smelter, you could grab scrap metal and old gold that nobody will wear anymore, and then 'boil' it down into something that will reap dividends. these things can be found in the junk yard or at charity shops.

Delivering a baby safely.

Well, we have to look at why the mother dies first. this is usually due to pain, so, pain killers need to be administered. then, the woman needs to be set at an angle, an angle so that gravity will pull the baby out with the pushing of hers, but not such an angle that it will fall onto the floor or anything. then, they need to observe her heart rate - to slow it down they should play her classical music, or something calming. i also suggest she be given a squeeze toy to release all of her stress.

As for the baby, they should be extracted as quickly as possible, so, they need to get the woman to bring her knees up to her stomach, so as to make a squatting motion, so that the baby can be extracted as quickly as possible, of course.